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*Athenian White Ground cylinder lekythos of Achilles Painter, c. 445-435 BC
(Jagiellonian University Institute of Archaeology collection, inv. no. 220).*

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Photo of Professor Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka on page 7 by Agata Dobosz

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THE 17TH VOLUME OF *STUDIES IN ANCIENT ART AND CIVILIZATION*
IS DEDICATED
TO PROFESSOR EWDOKSIA PAPUCI-WŁADYKA
ON THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCIENTIFIC WORK

Dear Readers,

We would like to dedicate the present, 17th volume of *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization* to the 35th anniversary of scientific work conducted by our friend, colleague, teacher and collaborating professor, Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka.

Professor Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka is an eminent researcher in the field of Classical archaeology. For 40 years she has been associated with the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University, first as a student and then as a teacher and researcher. She began her studies in 1972 and completed her Master's degree five years later under the direction of Professor Maria Ludwika Bernhard. In 1986, Ewdoksia defended her PhD and in 1995 she completed her habilitation. Finally, in 2002, the President of the Republic of Poland bestowed upon her the title of Professor. Ewdoksia completed all the stages of her university career as a member of the Department of Classical Archaeology (formerly the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology). She started as a training assistant and has since risen to the highest rank of full professor. From 2005 up to the present day she has been the head of her department.

Over these years, she has taught many generations of students and has always been admired for her passion and fairness. To date, she has promoted several doctoral and dozens of Master's candidates. She has also lectured as a visiting professor at the International Hellenic University of Themi/Thessaloniki.

An important aspect of her university activity is her administrative role. As well as directing the Department of Classical Archaeology, she has also been coordinator of the ERASMUS program at the Faculty of History and the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University.

The research interests of Ewdoksia have always been focused on Classical archaeology, especially that of Greek art and the archaeology of Cyprus and the Black Sea region. Professor Papuci-Władyka demonstrated her fascination with Greek art in her opus magnum *Sztuka starożytnej Grecji* [*The Art of Ancient Greece*] (2001). Her main field of research is pottery and vase painting and she has devoted her most important works to the topic: *Corinthian and Italo-Corinthian pottery from the Polish collections* (1989), and *Nea Pafos. Studia nad ceramiką hellenistyczną z polskich wykopalisk (1965-1991)* [*Nea Paphos. Studies on Hellenistic Pottery from Polish Excavations (1965-1991)*] (1995) and *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*,



Professor EWDOKSIA PAPUCI-WŁADYKA

Poland 11, Cracow 1: Jagiellonian University Institute of Archaeology and Museum Collections (2012). Professor Papuci-Władyka has also been involved in various international projects concerning pottery: *Groupement de recherches sur les céramiques hellénistico-romaines de Méditerranée orientale* at Maison de l’Orient Méditerranéen in Lyon (director: J.-F. Salles), *The role of the Demos in the ancient world. The case of Halasarna on Kos: settlement remains, sanctuaries, cemeteries, political and trade relationships with other centers* (director: Prof. G. Kokkorou-Alevras) and *ΘΑΛΗΣΣ – ΕΚΠΑ – Ιερό Απόλλωνος – Παλαιοχριστιανικός Οικισμός στην Αλάσαρνα της Κω. Η διαχρονική πορεία ενός αρχαίου ιερού και η μετεξέλιξή του σε παλαιοχριστιανικό οικισμό* (director: Prof. G. Kokkorou-Alevras). From 2002 to the present day, she has directed the project of *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. New Edition of Polish Pre-War Volumes*.

Ewdoksia also attaches great importance to field activity. She was a member of the Polish Archaeological Mission (Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw) at Nea Paphos (Maloutena site) in 1984, 1986, 1988-2008 and in 2010. Between 1998 and 2008, Professor Papuci-Władyka headed the Polish part of the archaeological mission of the Jagiellonian University at Koshary (Ukraine) and in the years 2009-2010 the Polish team’s excavations at the Zavetnoe 5 site (Ukraine, *chora* of ancient Akra). From 2011 to the present day, she has directed the archaeological mission excavations at the agora of ancient Nea Paphos (Paphos Agora Project).

Professor Papuci-Władyka has taken part in more than 30 international conferences, three of which she organized or co-organised herself. As a scholar or invited guest she has also visited all the major centers of Classical research.

She is a member of many scientific organizations and has repeatedly received awards for her contribution to the field of research.

Last but not least, Professor Papuci-Władyka has been the editor-in-chief of *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization* since 2010.

The full list of her achievements is, of course, much longer.

By dedicating this volume to her, we – her friends, colleagues, students and collaborators – would like to wish her much continued success in the future.

The Editor

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Jarosław Bodzek, Evgenia F. Redina
Krakow, Odessa

A FIND OF AN ISTRIAN CAST
'WHEEL COIN' AT KOSHARY (UKRAINE)

Abstract: *This article's aim is to publish a cast Istrian 'wheel coin' found at the Koshary site. The site is located on the northern shore of the Black Sea on the right bank of the Tiligulskii Liman and consists of a settlement, a sacral zone around an open air altar (eschara) and a necropolis. The settlement existed between the end of the 5th and the middle of the 3rd centuries BC. Among other artifacts, 55 coins have been found at the site during regular archaeological excavations. Apart from a bronze coin of Tyras and the discussed Istrian piece, all the other coins found at Koshary are Olbian. The 'wheel coin' was discovered in a dugout located in the southern part of the sacral area around the eschara. The cast 'wheel coins' were produced in the 5th-4th centuries BC in Istros and were in circulation in a wide area covering a great part of the western and northwestern Black Sea shore. The find at Koshary, when combined with other finds in Luzanivka and Ochakov, marks a trade route between Istros, Nikonion and Olbia. As it was found in the eschara area, one can suppose that the Istrian coin was not used as currency, but possessed a sacral nature instead.*

Keywords: *'The wheel coin'; cast; find; Koshary; Istros; Olbia; the Black Sea; 'eschara'*

Professor Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka has dedicated almost 30 years of her professional activity to researching the Paphos antiquities, initially as a member of an expedition of the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archae-

ology of the University of Warsaw and then as the head of the Jagiellonian University's Paphos Agora Project. There is no doubt, however, that the Northern Black Sea Region and especially the Koshary site also occupies a prominent place in her heart. We would like to commemorate ten years of collaboration with Ewdoksia at the Koshary project with this short communication.

The complex of archaeological sites located near the modern village of Koshary has been the subject of archaeological research since the 1950s (Pl. 1: 1). Between 1998 and 2008, the site was excavated by a united Polish-Ukrainian expedition, with members from both the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the Odessa Archaeological Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Redina *et al.* 2007; Papuci-Władyka and Redina 2011). The expedition, led by Evgenia Fedorovna Redina and Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, explored a small settlement, necropolis and sacral zone located around an open-air altar (*eschara*) (Pl. 1: 2). According to archaeological evidence, the chronological limits of the settlement are from the end of the 5th century/turn of the 4th century BC until the middle of the 3rd century BC.

Among other artifacts, 55 coins have been discovered thus far during regular archaeological research (Bodzek 2011a). The discovered coins are exclusively bronzes and almost all from the Olbian mint. The only exception is a small bronze coin of Tyras dated to the turn of the 3rd century BC (Bodzek 2004-2007; Bodzek 2011b, 7). Aside from these two coins, it is said that other non-Olbian coins have been found either accidentally or during illicit excavations at the site. However, their connection with the ancient Greek settlement is at best uncertain and their credibility, at least in some cases, is also doubtful (Bodzek 2011b, 7-11).

However, conservation work carried out systematically on excavation material has enabled us to discern another non-Olbian piece among the coins found at Koshary. This is the so-called Istrian cast 'wheel coin'.

Istros (Pl. 2: 1-2)

c. 480-380 BC

AE 12. 0.79g. Obv. Four-spoke wheel. Rev. ΙΣΤ.

The cast 'wheel coins' used to be commonly but incorrectly attributed to Olbia Pontica (cf. von Sallet 1883, 147; Burachkov 1884, 42; Bert'e Delagarde 1911, 76; Oreshnikov 1915, 25-26; Zograf 1951, 122-124).

Another supposition, made by B. Pick (1898, 181) and according to which the place of production of 'wheel coins' was *Ἰστριανῶν λιμῆν* (a site located somewhere on the coast, west of Olbia), was also wrong, although it was based on the correct interpretation of the legend ΙΣΤ as an ethnikon. The correct and now commonly accepted site of provenance of 'wheel coins' is the West Pontic Istros, based mainly on finds evidence and proved independently by C. Preda (1960) and P. O. Karyshkovskii (1957). They both supported the earlier statements of scholars such as I. P. Blaramberg (1822, 59, note 1) and primarily N. N. Murzakewicz (1841, 24) and P. Becker (1881, 17). One should, however, remember that A. G. Zaginailo (1966, 109; 1991, 98) was able to identify some locally produced imitations among the 'wheel coins' found at Nikonion (cf. Mielczarek 1999, 13-14; Mielczarek 2005, 274; Sekerskaya and Bulatovich 2010, 27) and V. A. Anohin (1989, 78) similarly supposed that such imitations were produced in Olbia as well.

The cast 'wheel coins' of Istria were probably produced in the 5th and 4th centuries BC, most likely in the years *c.* 480-380 BC (Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 30-31, note 19). Some researchers, however, place the beginning of their production to as early as the 6th century BC (Conovici and Avram 1996; cf. Talmaçhi 2006, 37; Talmaçhi 2011, 340, 342), while some others extend the time of their production until the mid-4th century BC (Preda 1998, 63-64; cf. Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 31).

The piece found at Koshary is not too well preserved. The reverse inscription is almost illegible and one eighth of the coin is broken off. This latter fact means that the original weight of the specimen was higher than the present 0.79g, and should probably be re-estimated to around 0.9g. This would correspond better with its diameter of 12mm.

Most of the Istrian 'wheel coins' were cast, but there is also a group of struck coins of this type (cf. Talmaçhi 2011, 258-259). The cast 'wheel coins' were classified by C. Preda (1960, 27), who distinguished five groups according to weight and diameter (cf. Fig. 1). The classification was then corrected by A. Zaginailo (1966, 105) and this scholar, based on finds from Nikonion, limited the number of groups to four by removing Preda's group 1, which only contained a single piece (cf. Fig. 1). G. Talmaçhi (2011, 240-258), however, after examining a great deal more material, returned to Preda's original division of cast 'wheel coins' into five groups. He recognized the diameter as the main criterion of the division and, according to this arrangement, the piece found at Koshary should be classified as belonging to Talmaçhi's group three. The positioning

Preda 1960	Weight	Diameter	Zaginailo 1966
Group 1	0.3g	9mm	
Group 2	0.55-0.9g	10-11mm	Group 1
Group 3	1-1.5g	12-13mm	Group 2
Group 4	1.7-2.5g	15-18mm	Group 3
Group 5	3.3-3.73g	17-18mm	Group 4

Talmaçhi 2011	Diameter	Weight
Group 1	6-9.9mm	0.18-1.42g
Group 2	10-11.9mm	0.4-2.14g
Group 3	12-14.9mm	0.38-3.17g
Group 4	15-16.9mm	0.75-5.13g
Group 5	17-18.5mm	2.39-3.37g

Fig. 1. Classification of Istrian cast 'wheel coins' according to Preda 1960, Zaginailo 1966 and Talmaçhi 2011

of the coin in the classifications of Preda and Zaginailo is, however, less clear. It could be included either in the group two or three of Preda or in the group one or two of Zaginailo.

The Koshary piece was found during the 2006 season in the *eschara* area. It was discovered in a mixed layer in a fill of devastated dugout no. 4. Some clay bread, a fragment of a terracotta figurine (Demeter?), a bone suspension and potsherds were also found in the layer. Dugout no. 4 is located close to dugout no. 3, which was discovered under a clay altar excavated in seasons 2004-2005 (Redina *et al.* 2007; Papuci-Władyka and Redina 2011, 287). Both dugouts probably formed a part of cult structures located in the south of the *zol'nik* area and probably belonged to the earliest phase of the *eschara*'s existence dating to the first quarter of the 4th century BC. It should be noted here that the second non-Olbian coin (a bronze coin of Tyras) was also excavated in the *eschara* zone (Bodzek 2004-2007).

Finds of Istrian 'wheel coins' have been registered across a wide area between Athens, Tauric Chersonesos (Kerkinitis) and even Gallia (Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 31-32; cf. Talmaçhi 2006, 129, no. 15, 148, no. 1, 151, no. 20, 154, no. 58). However, most of the finds are concentrated between the Danube and Dniester regions, especially in ancient Istros (Preda 1960; Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 45, no. 9; Talmaçhi 2006, 103-105, no. 41), but also in the territories of the ancient cities of Orgame (Poenaru-Bordea

2004, 46, no. 20), Tyras (Samoilova 1988, 61; Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 47, no. 32; Talmaçhi 2006, 143, no. 76) and Nikonion in particular (Zaginailo 1966, 104-111; Mielczarek 1999, 9-11; Mielczarek 2005; Sekerskaya and Bulatovich 2010, 27). The especially frequent finds of Istrian 'wheel coins' in Nikonion reflect its close political and economic relationship with Istros (Ochotnikov 2006, 82).

Numerous finds of Istrian 'wheel coins' have also been registered in Olbia (Karyshkovskii 2003, 303; Talmaçhi 2006, 124, 16), which can be taken as evidence of strong economic contact with Istros. In contrast to the situation in the metropolis, finds of such coins on sites located in the Olbian *chora* are much less common, with the only find of a cast 'wheel coin' registered being at the Didova Chata I settlement (Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 45, no. 8; Talmaçhi 2006, 131, no. 24). Surprisingly, finds of the discussed coin are similarly scarce at sites located on the sea shore between the Dniester and the Dnieper, i.e. between Nikonion and Olbia. As of today, one find has been registered in Luzanivka (today part of Odessa) at Odessa Bay (Zaginailo 1976, 76; Poenaru-Bordea 2004, 46, no. 15; Talmaçhi 2006, 135, no. 42) and one in Ochakov (Zaginailo 1976, 76; Talmaçhi 2006, 137, no. 49). The Luzanivka, Ochakov and Koshary finds clearly mark the trade route connecting Nikonion and Olbia, which were two big centres of 'wheel coin' circulation.

The seashore between the Dniester and the Dnieper-Boh estuary is recognized as a border territory between Nikonion and Olbia. However, the exact boundary is still a matter of debate. The Koshary settlement, located on the right side of the Tiligulskii Liman (the ancient River Axiakos), is usually considered a part of the Olbian *chora* (Ruban 1985, 30; cf. Bujskich 2006, 135) and this is confirmed by the predominance of Olbian coins among the coin finds at the site (cf. Diamant 1978). The find of one cast Istrian 'wheel coin' cannot alter this view. Additionally, as was stated above, 'wheel coins' are well represented in the finds from Olbia itself and it has been shown that they also circulated in the Olbian *chora*, albeit in smaller amounts. It seems that the piece could have entered the Koshary settlement together with Olbian coins. In addition, it must be remembered that the piece, similarly to the aforementioned Tyras bronze coin, was found in the *eschara* zone. One can assume, therefore, that in both cases the foreign coins were not used as currency, but were instead given a sacred role.

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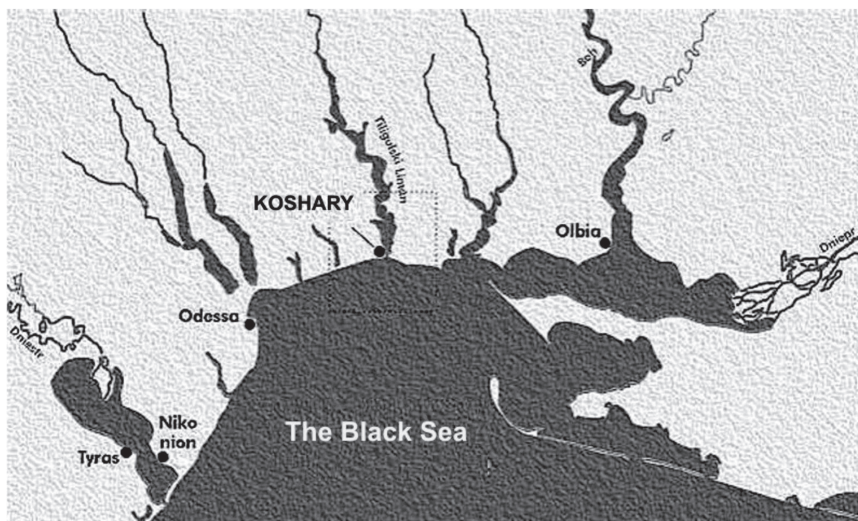
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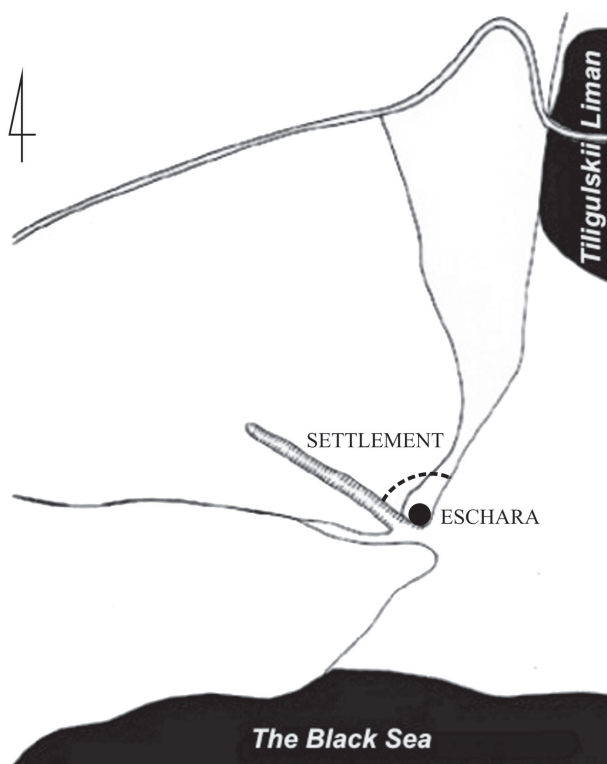
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2

Pl. 1. 1 – Localization of the Koshary site at the northern shore of the Black Sea. Courtesy of the Koshary project Archive
2 – Koshary site. Courtesy of the Koshary project Archive



Pl. 2. 1 – Cast Istrian ‘wheel coin’ found at Koshary. Scale 1:1. Photo by E. F. Redina
2 – As above. Scale 2:1. Photo by E. F. Redina

EDITORIAL NOTE

Since volume 14 of the *Studies in Ancient Art And Civilization*, published in 2010, the design of our periodical has slightly changed, and we also started to use the so-called Harvard referencing (or parenthetical) system, all due to the fact that *SAAC* was listed in the reference index of reviewed journals of the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (List B).

Since 2011 (vol. 15) the publisher has been Księgarnia Akademicka Ltd. in Krakow. Starting with volume 16 (2012) an external review procedure has been introduced, compliant with the double-blind review process (anonymity of both the reviewed author and the reviewer). The referees include both members of the Editorial Board and others. The list of referees is published on the journal's website and in the hard copy. The primary version of the journal is the electronic format. As far as the names of the towns in Poland are concerned, these are given in their original form (e.g. Poznań, Gołuchów etc.), with the exception of the well established English ones such as Warsaw and Krakow (but in the title pages the original name Kraków is used).

With the 2011 issue we also introduced the following abbreviations, apart from those used in the *American Journal of Archaeology* and *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*:

PAM – *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean*, Warsaw

RechACrac SN – *Recherches Archéologiques. Serie Nouvelle*, Krakow

SAAC – *Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization*, Krakow

Guidelines for prospective authors can be found on our webpages:
<http://www.archeo.uj.edu.pl/saac/>
<http://www.akademicka.pl/saac/>

SAAC volumes nos 1-13 are available on the library exchange base. Recent issues starting from vol. 14 (2010) can be purchased from the Księgarnia Akademicka, also in e-book format
<http://www.akademicka.pl/saac/>

Studies in Ancient Art and Civilization was created in 1991 by Professor Joachim Śliwa as an occasional series and became an annual journal in 2007 (vol. 10) edited by the Jagiellonian University Institute of Archaeology. Księgarnia Akademicka S.A. has been the publisher since 2011.

Sixteen volumes have been published to date, among them two monographs and three festschrifts for distinguished researchers from our Institute.

SAAC publishes papers on the archaeology, art and civilization of ancient Egypt, the Near East, Greece and its colonies, Cyprus and Rome, as well as other, non-Mediterranean ancient civilizations; it also deals with the history of archaeology, antiquities collecting and the reception of ancient culture in modern Europe. Special attention is given to topics concerning predynastic and early-dynastic Egypt, the Greek and Roman periods in the Black Sea region, and the archaeology of Cyprus, thanks to excavations conducted by researchers from our Institute in these areas. Material from these excavations is published in SAAC.

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